



MAYSVILLE WEATHER.

What We May Expect For the Next Twenty-four Hours.

THE LEDGER'S WEATHER SIGNALS.

White streamer—FAIR;
Blue—RAIN or SNOW;
With Black ABOVE—Twill WARMER
grow.
If Black's BENEATH—COLDER'll
be;
Unless Black's shown—no change
we'll see

The above forecasts are made for a period of thirty-six hours, ending at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening.



THE MAID I MET.

Long years ago I met a maid
Whose face was fair to see,
And spoke some words, I am afraid,
She misconstrued for me.

Though I swear but once I saw her,
And would hardly know her face,
Yet that angel made me law her
In a breach of promise case.

And the verdict of the jury,
Which I hoped would disagree,
Added frenzy to my fury,
For the way they sated me.

I just said she was "a honey"
And a "gossamer"—all in play—
But you should have seen the money
That the jury made me pay.

I was frisky, just a little,
In those days, I must allow,
But discreetly non-committal
When I met a female now.

—Nebraska State Journal.

REMEMBER Hopper & Co. move on March 1st. They are now offering goods very low.

We earnestly request every one to attend the great clearance sale at the Bee Hive. See their big ad.

EVERY house where there are young children should be supplied with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. In croup, it gives immediate relief.

THERE are two things that appear to have gotten lost in the shuffle—the Columbus and Mayville Railroad and the Mayville Fuel Gas Company.

If you are in need of a watch, Murphy the Jeweler can fit you in one. Prices very low. A lady's 14k stem wind watch \$15; warranted a good time keeper.

MOTHERS should remember, when a physician cannot be procured, that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral promptly relieves the croup.

A MIDSUMMER trotting meeting will be held by the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders Association at Lexington the first week in June. Good purses will be offered each day.

It is estimated that 4,000,000 bushels of coal will come down on this rise from Pittsburgh. There were about seventy boats with about 180 barges started in the past twenty-four hours.

The Grand Jury for the present term of the Circuit Court is composed of John J. Perrine, foreman; David Wood, Milton Bramel, John Disher, Thomas Whaley, Henry Norris, John J. Pollitt, Reason Downing, Wilson Smith, Sanford Hoff, Isaac Clay, Peter White, Steven Harrison and Geo. S. Hancock.

IT'S SO IF
IT'S IN
THE
LEDGER.

THE old Baptist Church at Minerva, founded by Lewis Craig in 1793, being without a Pastor for the past twenty years, has been repaired through and through, and will be rededicated on Sunday, February 12th, by Rev. R. G. Patrick of this city. Immediately after a two weeks meeting will be held by R. G. Patrick and M. B. Adams of Lewisburg.

THE Petit Jury empaneled yesterday was composed of Messrs. C. C. Dobyns, Bever y Applegate, Charles Parry, W. T. Frisbee, B. G. Wheatly, W. E. Clift, W. H. Durrett, Robert Yancey, Isaac Watkins, James Maley, Wm. McNutt, Edward Hill, William Manley, Nich. Ring, T. F. Killgore, John Tarleton, Wm. Gabby, George Schwartz, John Knowshaw, J. D. Riley, John T. Prather, David Hunter, John Dodson and Frank Lee.

OVER at Lenox, O., the Postmaster is Thomas Hayslip, who several weeks ago was in the city with a young girl employed about his house. He claimed her to be his wife and when Officer McKellup found out different he threatened to arrest the aforesaid Postmaster. Monday there came to the city this self-same man, and after abusing the members of Mr. McKellup's household he started to hunt the officer. He found him and was so infuriated with him that they remained together until Judge Wadsworth gave him a fine which amounted to about \$23. The charge against the Postmaster was using abusive language and being drunk.

Mitchell Chapel Meeting.

Yesterday and last night there was one conversion and four additions, making to date thirty-five additions and thirty-eight conversions. The convicting power on the audience has never been greater than last night.

There will be services each morning from 10 to 11 o'clock, and each evening at 6:30. Don't forget to pray for us.

MURDER IN MT. STERLING.

Captain J. L. Bomar Shot Dead on the Public Highway.

Captain James L. Bomar, formerly of Munfordsville, had been a citizen of Mt. Sterling many years.

He had become satisfied that H. Clay Turner of West Liberty had ruined his home and separated him from his wife, and he had determined to kill him, notwithstanding the interference of friends and their attempts to bring about a reconciliation.

More than once Bomar had attempted to kill Turner, and each time was prevented by friends.

Turner, who was making Mt. Sterling his home, and who was Circuit Court Receiver, left the city and returned to his home in West Liberty to avoid trouble, and his business in Mt. Sterling Monday was to make his report to the Court.

Bomar heard of his arrival and evidently determined to carry into execution his threats.

He saw his man with two others, and hurriedly followed after them to the crossing of Court and Broadway, and when within about fifteen steps Bomar fired on Turner, and Thomas Blair, one of the men with Turner, fired on him, and in rapid succession fifteen shots were exchanged, and Bomar fell from a death wound.

J. A. McKenzie was also shooting, and it is unknown who fired the fatal shot.

The proof before the Coroner's Jury was that both Clay Turner and his brother Bruce, who had appeared on the scene, shot Bomar while dying.

Bomar sent three balls over the heart of Turner from a 45-caliber Colt, and striking a book they failed to enter the body.

He fired one shot at Blair and broke his right arm, and missed his aim at McKenzie.

Bomar was shot eight times, five of which would have been fatal.

The four men, Clay Turner, Thomas Blair and J. A. McKenzie of Morgan, and Bruce Turner of Montgomery county, were all arrested and lodged in jail, where they will await an examining trial.

It is granted that Clay Turner acted in self defense, but the act of the other two Morgan men is pronounced inexcusable, and there is much feeling against them.

Captain Bomar's remains were sent to his friends at Munfordsville.

Captain Bomar was well known to many Mayville people.



If you have friends visiting you, or if you are going away on a visit, please drop us a note to that effect.

Miss Fannie Gollenstein of Cincinnati is visiting her parents on Forest avenue.

Mrs. T. L. Given has returned to her home at Flemingsburg after a pleasant visit in this city.

Flemingsburg Gazette.—Misses Mollie Clark and Willie Bowden went to Mayville Monday morning to visit friends.

Flemingsburg Gazette.—Miss Mary O'Mara returned to her home in Mayville last week after spending several days at the bedside of her grandmother, Mrs. Bowden in this city.

A GUEST at the Louisville Hotel "tipped" Gilbert White and as a consequence the recipient is now in the hospital and likely to die. Frank Ledbetter thought he should have received the tip, and as White refused to give up, he stabbed him in the head and neck. As White fell Ledbetter plunged the knife into his lungs.

MILLERSBURG LOSES.

The Hotly Contested College Case Settled by the Supreme Court.

The suit of George W. Bryan et al., Trustees, &c., vs. the Board of Education of the Kentucky Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, South, has been decided in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Some years ago subscriptions were made to a fund for the establishment of an educational institution at Millersburg, to be under the control of the Kentucky Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, South.

Later the Board of Education of the Conference ordered its removal to Winchester.

Bryan and his associates brought suit to retain the institute at Millersburg, on the ground that the contributions were made under a contract that it would not be moved.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals decided that no such contract existed, and Justice Harlan stated that the Supreme Court of the United States was satisfied that the judgment of the Court of Appeals was correct, and should therefore be affirmed; and it was so ordered.

List of Advertisers Letters.

Below is a list of letters remaining uncollected for at the Mayville Postoffice for the week ending February 6th, 1894:

Fugate, Minnie	Marshall, Johnny
Galager, Van	Marshall, Sam
Nelson, John	Nelson, John
Greelish, John	Morgan, J. N.
Havens, Theo	Smith, Lizzie
Hans, Mrs. Eliza	Walker, Mrs. Sudie
Jordan, Mrs. Mary	Wise, Lou
Linsy, Flora J.	Yancy, J. J.
Lompard, Thomas C.	
Louis, Beil	

One cent due on each of above.

Persons calling for these letters will please say that they are advertised.

THOMAS A. DAVIS, Postmaster.

Merchants,
Attention!

Please read THE LEDGER'S proposition, under head of "Where to Deal," to be found in another column, and then have your name placed "on the list."

JOSEPH V. DORT of Warsaw, Ill., was troubled with rheumatism and tried a number of different remedies, but says none of them seemed to do him any good, but finally he got hold of one that speedily cured him. He was much pleased with it, and felt sure that others similarly afflicted would like to know what the remedy was that cured him. He states for the benefit of the public that it is called Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by Theo. C. Power, Druggist.

For Rent.

The comfortable residence No. 221 West Second street. Can be inspected. Possession February 1st. Apply at this office.

Where to Inquire.

Persons desirous of joining the A. P. A., or those interested in the purposes of the Order, will please address Box 483, Mayville, Ky.

A. N. Supp

still continues to do business at his old stand on Market street, where you will always find a full stock of staple and fancy groceries.

CATHOLICS AND THE SCHOOL FUND.

THE ABSORBING TOPIC DISCUSSED BY PROF. J. W. MCGARVEY OF LEXINGTON.

He Challenges the Romanist Authorities and the Officials of Lexington to Show Cause for the Appropriation to St. Paul's School, and Desires that the Challenge Shall be Accepted by Responsible Parties, and Not by Anonymous Newspaper Scribblers.

Educational Herald, (Lexington).—In administering the affairs of Government in this country, whether Federal, state or municipal, no discrimination for or against any religious body is lawful.

Any such discrimination is undemocratic, unjust and offensive. It necessarily breeds contention, as all legislation that is partial must and should. There is no question before the public that can be indicated by such expressions as The Methodists and the School Fund, or The Presbyterians and the School Fund, for the reason that the Methodists and the Presbyterians have sought no discrimination in their own favor from the administrators of this fund; but there is a question, and a burning one, suggested by the formula, The Roman Catholics and The School Fund. Why is this? Is it because anybody has proposed to deprive the Roman Catholics of the same benefit from this fund that is enjoyed by other religious bodies? No; but it is because this religious body claims a discrimination in its own favor that is not accorded to any other. This claim, being unjust, because it is unequal, and being a move for the establishment of privileges for this church which must give it an advantage over others, is offensive to all American citizens who have correct ideas of our American form of Government.

What is the discrimination referred to? It is that Roman Catholics shall either be exempt from paying the school tax, or that a full share of the school fund shall be turned over to them for the support of their own church schools, called parochial schools. No other church sets up such a claim; and I may safely say that no other church would accept either of these privileges if it were tendered. If there were any doubt that this is the claim of the Roman Catholic Church, it would be removed by a recent expression of its clergy on this question. The enterprising Editor of The Independent, New York, recently sent out to the Bishops and other dignitaries of that church in the United States, a circular, propounding these two questions: First, Whether it is the policy of this church to obtain a division of the school fund; and second, Whether these prelates would give countenance to a movement in their respective dioceses having this object in view. An answer was sent in by five Archbishops, and twenty-four Bishops; and they are published in The Independent of January 11th, 1894. These twenty-nine represent Dioceses in every part of the United States, and they are certainly sufficient in number to reflect the policy of the church in the whole country. With one voice they indicate, some indirectly, and others most expressly, the desire for a division of the school fund. Some of them favor immediate agitation for the accomplishment of this desire; but most of them speak of such agitation as undesirable and unpolicy under the existing state of public opinion. As an example of the latter class, I quote from the answer of Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati: "My own opinion is that the denominational system of public education would conduce vastly more than the present system to form conscientious and law-abiding citizens, and to establish virtue among our people, the necessary foundation of true prosperity. Whether our people can be brought to see this, and whether it is advisable to make efforts for this end, are questions I have not considered."

As a representative of the other class I quote the answer of Bishop Durier of Louisiana: "First, it is positively the aim—say the policy, if you will—of our church to obtain a division of the school fund, as she is satisfied both that she has right to it and she can prove her right. Second, heartily would I give countenance to a movement in my Diocese with such an object in view, as it is my honest conviction that the state should pay, not indeed for religious instruction, but for the secular instruction in any school in which state examiners find it competent without minding whether religion or what religion is taught in it." Bishop Messmer of Wisconsin says: "I have never been in favor of what is properly a division of the Public School Fund. I would rather favor a movement to exempt the supporters of denominational schools from the common school tax under such conditions as would be satisfactory to the denomination and the state."

These utterances leave no room for doubt as to the present attitude of the church in question. As American citizens they have an unquestioned right to hold these views and to contend for them in all legal ways. They have a right to seek for any change in the legislation of the country which they think would conduce to the public good. It must be conceded, too, that they have a perfect right to keep their children out of the Public Schools, and if I were a Roman Catholic I would be with the rest of them in this particular, for if the faith of my children was so weak that it would be destroyed by coming in contact with my neighbors' children at school I would either keep them out of the school or give up trying

to hold them to my own faith. I think I would conclude that my own faith must be a very tender plant.

But while it must be conceded that the Catholics have the right to agitate for the establishment in the public mind, and in the legislation of the country, of their own views of public policy, it must not and cannot be conceded that they have a right to disregard and violate existing laws on this subject. Every one of the Bishops referred to above, who speak on this aspect of the subject, insists upon the duty of abiding by the laws as they are until a change can be legally effected. I quote for a special reason which will appear farther on the words of Bishop Maes of Covington, in whose Diocese Lexington is included, as I understand. He says:

"We shall continue to pay for our own schools until we have convinced all lovers of fair play and all believers in religious truth that our position is correct; until the public indorses our views on education."

In view of all these facts I have a right to demand of the Roman Catholic authorities of our city of Lexington why, in violation of law and in violation of the will of their ecclesiastical superiors, they continue, as they have done for many years, to accept a division of the Public School Fund for the support of their parochial school? If it is the highly respected Priest of this parish who is responsible, I think he owes it to his fellow citizens to speak in answer to this demand. He owes it to the reputation of his church. If it is not he, but some Board of Trustees who is responsible, then a similar answer is due from them. No official answer has ever been given, I think, since this unlawful appropriation was first made. It is time that we had one. The public will not be satisfied with responses to this call by irresponsible or anonymous newspaper scribblers, such as we have read in days past; it wants something official.

I also demand, in the name of an indignant public, why the City Council, elected to make our laws, and the Mayor, elected to execute them, do still continue to violate law by paying out of the City School Fund annually \$1,300 to the support of the Roman Catholic parochial school. An official answer is wanted from some of them. They have gone on in sullen silence about this question long enough. Many years ago the former Rector of the Episcopal Church, Mr. Shipman, raised his voice against this violation of law, but no official response was made. Several years later I did the same in a discourse which was reported for one of our city papers; but the only response came from unofficial and irresponsible persons. It is time now that the responsible parties were heard from. Let the men who have done this deed come out over their own names and defend themselves, or by their continued silence acknowledge that they cannot do so. I shall be agreeably disappointed if there is a response to this challenge.

This appropriation of money for sectarian purposes has always been unlawful, because it is a violation of the Constitution of the United States; and it is now doubly unlawful, because it is a violation of a provision in our own state Constitution, enacted for the very purpose of preventing such appropriations. I quote the section, and I invite public attention to the extreme care with which it was formulated, with a view to preventing any possible misinterpretation:

Section 189. No portion of any fund or tax now existing, or that may hereafter be raised or levied for educational purposes, shall be appropriated to, or used by, or in aid of, any church, sectarian, or denominational school.

Do our city authorities know that there is such a clause in the Constitution of Kentucky? Do the authorities of the Catholic Church in Lexington know it? The former are certainly not ignorant of it. I very distinctly remember that when this appropriation was first moved in the Council after the adoption of the Constitution, W. W. Bruce, who was then a member of the Council, reminded those present that the proposal was unconstitutional; yet they passed the action without hesitation.

I know very well all the excuses that have been given for this violation of law; and I know how timely they all are. But if they were tenfold better than they are, they would not weigh a feather with a man who wishes to abide by the law of the land; for no excuse can justify an officer of trust in deliberately violating law. A man who will do it ought not to be trusted again with any office. The excuses referred to are not in fact the real ground for the action. This everybody knows, who knows anything about the management of our municipal affairs. The real ground is, that the managers of the party in power want the votes of the bad element in the Catholic Church; especially the political support of the saloon-keepers, who, to the disgrace of the

Continued on Fourth Page.